



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce during the week ended October 4, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., October 6, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended October 4, 1902. September 30, Spanish steamship *Catalina*, from Barcelona, Valencia, Cadiz, Alicante, Canary Island, San Juan, and Mayaguez, with 6 immigrants. October 4, French steamship *Salvador*, from Fort de France and St. Thomas, with 15 immigrants. Total, 21.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Ponce, P. R., during the month of September, 1902.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 27; number passed, 27.

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

RUSSIA.

*Deaths from acute infectious diseases during the year 1901.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 11, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Marine-Hospital Service, a copy of the dispatch from the consul-general of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, with inclosed report on deaths from acute infectious diseases in Russia during the year 1901.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Deaths from acute infectious diseases in Russia during 1901.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, September 23, 1902.

The medical department publishes the following figures, giving the total number of deaths from acute infectious diseases in Russia during 1901: Smallpox, 40,274; scarlatina, 115,827; diphtheria, 58,984; measles, 109,667; whooping cough, 66,159; typhus, exanthematous, 4,256; enteric fever, 18,369; typhus, recurrent, 2,466; typhus fever, 52,287; dysentery, 20,737; diarrhea, 231,460; anthrax, 2,250; hydrophobia, 286.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
*United States Consul-General.**Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended August 29, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

Week ended September 12, 1902. Total number of deaths, 10. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle*.—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 48,150. Total number of deaths, 49, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from plague.

Sydney.—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 502,750. Total number of deaths, 510, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 54 from tuberculosis.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 119,907. Total number of deaths, 90, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 220, including enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 9, and 49 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 36,569. Total number of deaths, 209, including 38 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver*.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 29,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious disease reported.

Victoria.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 45,156. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 6 from enteric fever, 1 from measles, and 1 from tuberculosis reported.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 243, including enteric fever, 1, and 35 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 27, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,084.

London.—One thousand four hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 8; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 16; whooping cough, 27; enteric fever, 16, and diarrhea, 178. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,074 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 8 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 27, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena and Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 39.3 per 1,000. In

Dublin and suburbs 213 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 8; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 3; and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 27, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 12.5, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.7, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 507, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 5, and 7 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 498,993. Total number of deaths, 831, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 73; measles, 5, and 73 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 153, including 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended October 4, 1902. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended September 10, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. Twelve deaths from cholera reported.

SPAIN—Corunna.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 102, including enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1902. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, not reported. Three deaths from enteric fever and 1 death from smallpox reported.

Vigo.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including 4 from enteric fever.